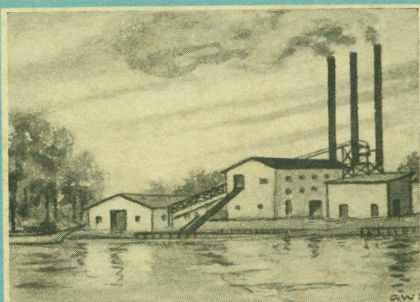


# Washington North Carolina

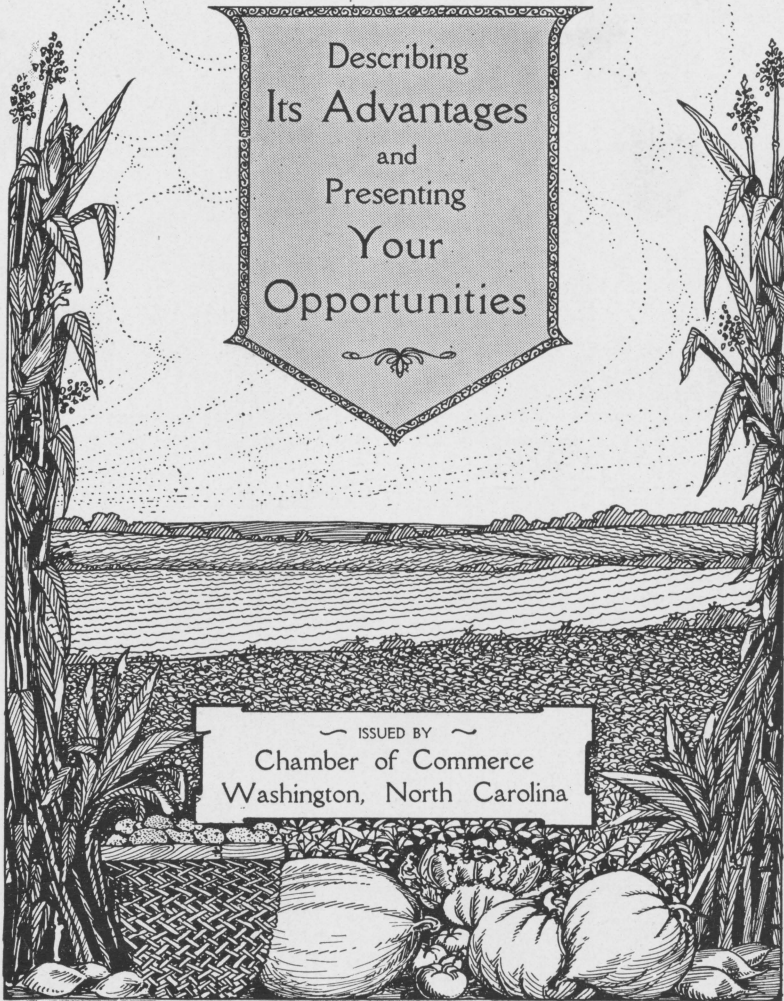


and  
Beaufort County

# Washington Beaufort County North Carolina

Describing  
Its Advantages  
and  
Presenting  
Your  
Opportunities

— ISSUED BY —  
Chamber of Commerce  
Washington, North Carolina





# THE SOUTHLAND

Before entering into detailed figures and statistics of North Carolina we will present excerpts from some notables upon the South's future.

## WOODROW WILSON

(PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES)

"The character of the Southern people, and of the resources of the South, and of her climate, assure a development which will be one of the most notable features of the growth of America in the Twentieth Century."

## CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

(FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT)

"The New South is not an ideal fancy; it is a real and substantial fact. The expansion of manufacturing, the growth in the upbuilding of cities, the improvement of railway transportation, the development of mines, and so on, are, I believe, only the beginning of a greater South."

## PHILANDER C. KNOX

(FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE)

"The commercial possibilities of the South, gauged by the potentialities of her natural resources, are unbounded. In soil and climate and in geographical location with respect to the great waterway soon to be available for new channels of trade, the South possesses assets unequaled in all the world for production and distribution of cotton and grain—the greatest staples of commerce."

## FRANKLIN MacVEAGH

(FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY)

"I have always had an abiding faith in the wonderful future of our Southern States. This future is full of all sorts of possibilities. While the adaptability of the soil of the South is diversified farming, its equable climate, timbered lands, its coal and iron deposits, its natural resources with its waterways and increasing expansion of railroad interests are all vast wealth producers, and while as these resources are developed, capital will be attracted and created and enterprises will multiply, and material progress will be complete, all the other elements of a great people's development will be keeping pace step by step."

## WM. N. SHAW

(VICE-PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION)

"It was with full faith in the progress of the South, both as a producer and a consumer, that this corporation has invested more than twenty-five million dollars in the South. This is perhaps the strongest possible expression of belief in the continued progress of a section, old in social development, but young and vigorous in fulfilling the vast commercial and industrial opportunities contained in its soil, climate, geographical location, and natural resources."

# NORTH CAROLINA

WHILE the mission of this little booklet is to particularly acquaint the reader with Beaufort county, it will generalize only briefly on the wonderful resources of the State. North Carolina ranks sixteenth in population and twenty-eighth in land area among the States and Territories of continental United States. The State rises from sea level to elevations in excess of 6,000 feet in the extreme western portion. Physically the State falls into three main natural subdivisions. The Coastal Plain occupies the eastern one-third of the State. The Piedmont section occupies all of the central portion, while the Appalachian Mountain Ranges comprise its western border counties. The Coastal Plain section for a distance of 50 or 60 miles back from the actual coast line consists of a low, nearly level plain, known as the Flatwoods region. Within this region there are numerous tidal embayments, sounds, and bays, and the stream drainages consist of shallow channels. Immediately inland from the Flatwoods section is a rolling and more elevated portion of the Coastal Plain, where drainage is well established and where the interstream areas are ridged to hilly. The Coastal Plain adjoins the Piedmont along what is known as the fall line. The Piedmont section is higher and more rolling, its elevation ranging from about 350 feet along the eastern margin to altitudes of 1,200 feet in its western portion. It is well drained by numerous stream channels and is practically devoid of swamps. The Appalachian Mountain region in the western part of the State consists of an intricate series of ranges and cross ranges which rise to an altitude of over 6,000 feet in Mount Mitchell. Western North Carolina contains the most elevated land areas east of the Rocky Mountain system.



BEAUFORT COUNTY SOIL PRODUCES A WONDERFUL VARIETY

# Washington, North Carolina

The soils of the immediate coast line are largely silty loams, fine sandy loams, and fine sand. The upland areas between the streams, which are better drained, are occupied by gray or yellow sandy soils. The lower lying and more poorly drained areas are largely dark mucky soils or actual muck and peat. The extreme western portions of the State are so mountainous that agriculture occupies only small areas. In general, however, this section is predominantly forested.

## PROGRESS DURING THE DECADE 1900 TO 1910

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 29,088, or 12.9 per cent, in the number of farms in North Carolina, as compared with an increase of 16.5 per cent in the population and of 5.8 per cent in the acreage of improved land in farms. During the decade the total farm acreage decreased by 1.4 per cent. On account of the increase in the number of farms and of the decrease in farm acreage, the average size of farms, which was 101.3 acres in 1900, had decreased to 88.4 acres in 1910.

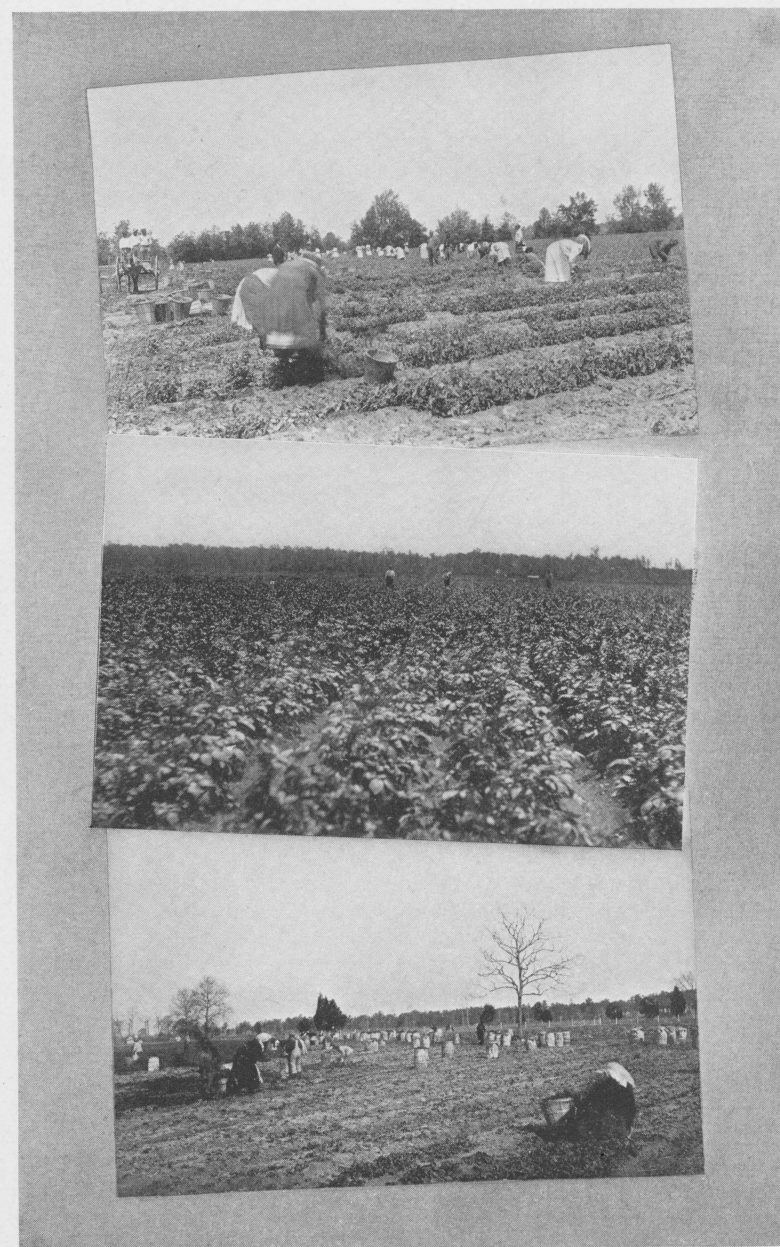
The total value of farm property, which includes that of land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), is \$537,716,000, indicating an increase of 130 per cent since 1900. Land alone increased in value 141.7 per cent, compared with an increase of 115.3 per cent in the value of buildings, of 108.1 per cent in that of live stock, and of 103.3 per cent in that of implements and machinery.

The leading crops in the order of their importance, as judged by value, are cotton, \$42,066,000; corn, \$31,286,000; tobacco, \$13,848,000; peanuts, \$5,369,000; hay and forage, \$4,782,000; wheat, \$4,420,000; sweet potatoes and yams, \$4,333,000; potatoes, \$1,755,000; oats, \$1,742,000; and dry peas, \$1,024,000.

The leading cereal is corn. Its reported acreage is about twice as great as that of cotton, while its value is only about three-fourths as great. Wheat ranks second, having an acreage and value, respectively, about one-fifth and one-seventh as great as corn. Of the remaining cereals only oats are of any importance.

Among the hay and forage crops "grains cut green," "other tame or cultivated grasses," and "wild, salt, or prairie grasses" rank in the order named in both acreage and value. These three crops combined constitute about two-thirds of the entire hay and forage crop. However, "timothy and clover mixed" and "clover alone" are worthy of mention in respect to both acreage and value.

Hay and forage ranks fourth in acreage and fifth in value of all crops. With an acreage one-third as great, it possesses a value of more than one-ninth that of cotton, the principal crop.



TRUCKING IN BEAUFORT COUNTY—GATHERING PEAS FOR MARKET IN MAY  
IRISH POTATOES





NEAR TO NATURE IN WASHINGTON'S RESIDENTIAL SUBURB

The climatic conditions being such that cattle may graze in large areas of the State nearly all winter, comparatively little hay is grown here. Of the cotton grown in the State 335,697,863 pounds passed through 57,041 looms and over 3,227,832 spindles in North Carolina textile mills, which was shipped out of the State in the finished product.

Of lumber, board measure, she produced 1,824,722,000 feet. Just a few years back cotton seed was a waste product of the farms in this State. In 1909, the last available figures before us, it netted the farmers of the State \$6,199,000. These same products in 1890 only netted \$529,900, and in 1900 \$2,676,871.

### FISHERIES

It is generally conceded that the figures given by the United States Census are faulty as relates to the fishing industry of the State, as tons of fish are caught of which Federal authorities have no data.

#### UNITED STATES CENSUS FIGURES

Persons employed .....	9,681
Value of vessels engaged.....\$	308,000.00
Value of apparatus on shore.....	593,000.00
Total value of output.....	1,776,000.00

The waters of tidewater teem with over forty species of fish, besides turtles, terrapin, crabs, oysters, shrimps, frogs, water fowl, such as ducks, geese, brant and other species which bring in thousands of dollars of revenue to the State, not to enumerate the large number of fur-bearing animals that are trapped here and is a valuable source of revenue.

## BEAUFORT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

**B**EAUFORT COUNTY, North Carolina, is one of the extreme eastern counties in the State and contains an area of 819 square miles, and a population of 30,877; 2,951 farms are cultivated in the county, the farmers being 2,133 native whites and 818 native colored. Its approximate land area is 537,600 acres, with only 249,100 acres in farms, or 46.3 per cent; the average farm containing 84.4 acres, with only an average of 28.3 per cent of its farm area in improved farms. In 1900 the average price per acre was only \$5.13, but with improved roads, better public schools and gigantic drainage projects under way, values jumped to \$15.91 in the last census report.

At the present time many hitherto valueless lands are being reclaimed through this system of drainage, and when this work shall have been completed they will yield equal to the fertile valleys of the Nile. For generations this deposit of fertility has been placed there by nature, and to all modern methods of cultivation it is almost fathomless and will require no commercial fertilizer for a generation.

In this booklet we have taken our figures from a bulletin of the Thirteenth Census of the United States for the year 1911, which figures were obtained prior to the harvest of that year. Phenomenal yields were made last year, notwithstanding the drought. Boys' corn clubs have been organized in the county, and from the report given elsewhere will be seen what is possible, even with boys unskilled in agriculture.



HOMES BY THE RIVERSIDE

# Washington, North Carolina

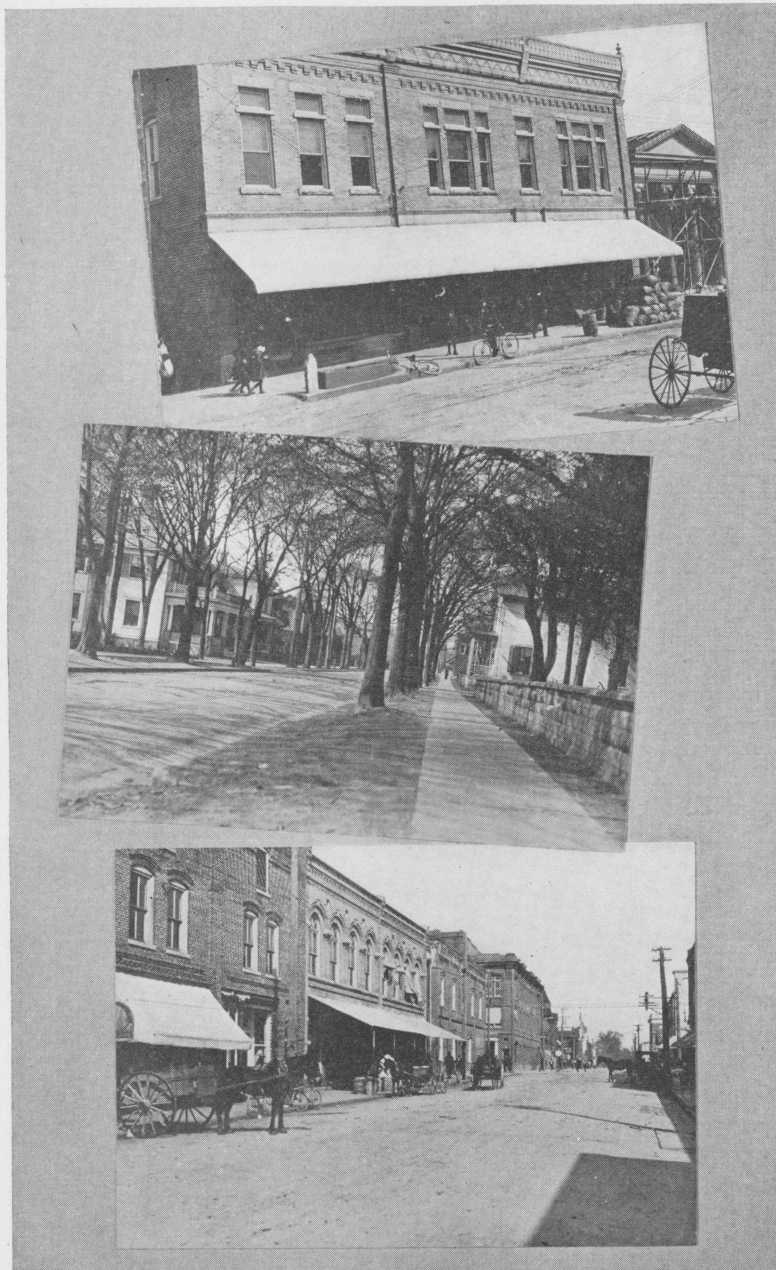
## THE CLIMATE

There is just one strip of land lying between the boundary line of Beaufort county on the east and the delightful shores of the Atlantic, where the tempering breezes of the Gulf Stream make our winters one of delight, and her refreshing summer ozonic winds the envy of the whole earth.

In a report from the United States Hydrographic Office we quote: "But for the heat which the Gulf Stream brings to the realm of the North Atlantic, Great Britain would be as sterile as Labrador." The heat from the Gulf Stream ranges from 22 to 34 degrees warmer than adjacent waters, and this heat so radiates over this county that there is rarely ever a day in the year that our farmers may not carry on their regular operations without hindrance. The climate in winter is not unlike that of Southern Italy, while its summers are most delightfully cool. Such things as cyclonic disturbances are unknown. Protected upon the west by our mountain barriers, no storm disturbs us from that direction. Upon the east, Cape Hatteras diverges all disturbances toward the sea, and withal we are sheltered by Nature and protected by Providence. We are neither hot nor cold, and yet while more unfavored sections are parching for want of rain, the moist vapor arising from the sea and our numerous bays and sounds, condenses and supplies us with an adequate rainfall the year round.

	Mean Temperature	Average Precipitation
January .....	43	1.94
February .....	44	2.63
March .....	56	1.66
April .....	62	2.84
May .....	67	5.81
June .....	73	6.92
July .....	79	4.13
August .....	77	5.67
September .....	73	5.98
October .....	65	4.12
November .....	47	1.49
December .....	42	2.63

That country is indeed unfortunate which must store from its rainfall vast reservoirs with which to artificially furnish the needed moisture to produce its crops during the "dry season." This is an expensive proposition, viewed from any standpoint. Here the vapors constantly rising from the sea, coming in contact with those breezes that press down upon us from the mountains, create atmospheric conditions that guarantee to us an ample rainfall the year round, as will be seen from the above tables.



ELKS' CLUB AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—AN ARCH OF ELMS AND OAKS ON MAIN STREET—LOOKING NORTH ON MARKET STREET



# Washington, North Carolina

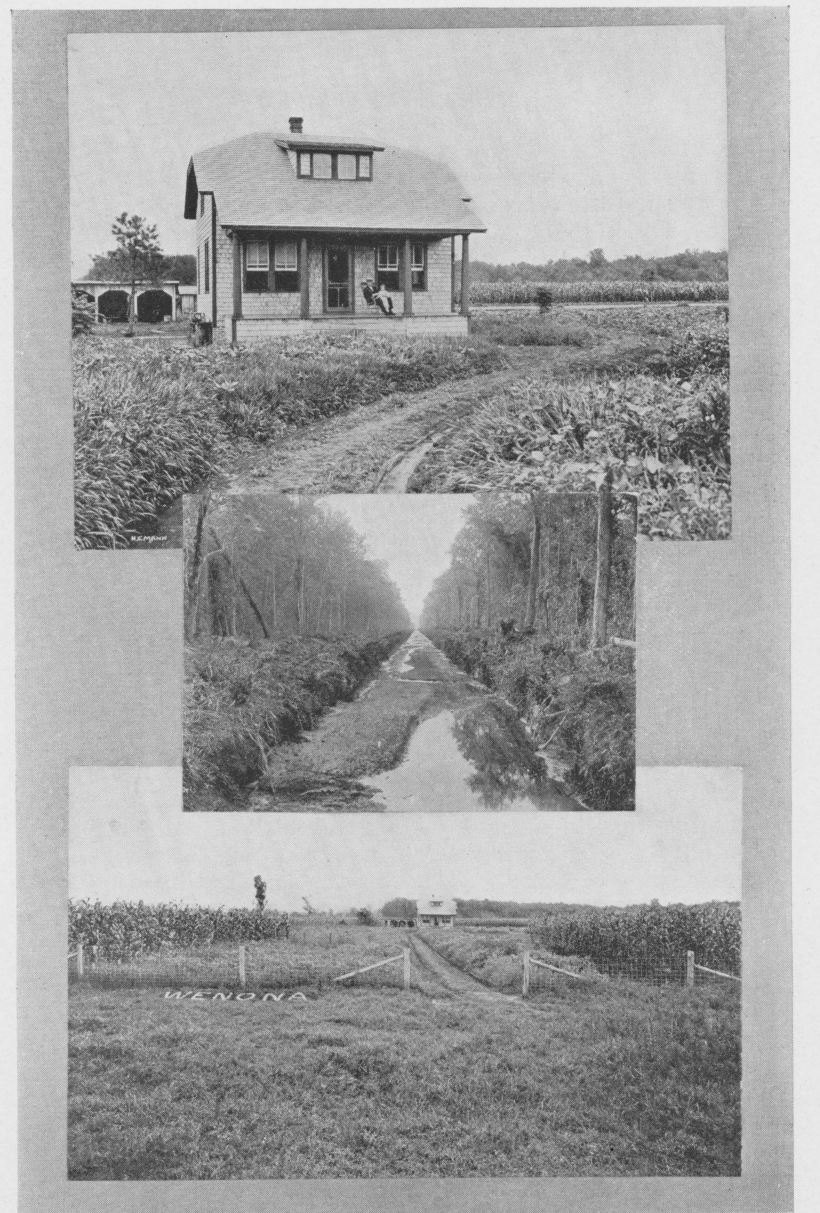
## INTENSIVE FARMING

From June 1st, 1900, to April 15th, 1910, the number of farms in Beaufort county increased from 1,768 to 2,079. This is due to the fact that the farmers of this section are beginning to realize that the day of the large farm has passed, and that a few acres intelligently cultivated will produce far greater results than the large farm of the past. Thousands of acres in the county are now being cut up into small farms, and where intensive farming is practiced on forty acres, the tiller is realizing much handsomer profits than he had formerly obtained on a farm of three times its area.

The soil varies from what is known as "Norfolk fine sand," which consists of a light gray sand, averaging about eight inches deep, with a subsoil of about ten inches of yellow sand, underlaid again by a sand of still coarser texture, which warms up very quickly in the spring, and is especially adapted to growing early vegetables for the Northern markets, to the black sandy loam or muck soil. This soil is from a dark chocolate color, or black, to a dark gray, of a muck or silt formation. It has been the storehouse for all the fertility brought down from the mountains and hillsides for generations, where it has been decaying, and with the aid of Nature making the greatest natural fertilizer the world has ever known. As previously mentioned, the very temperate climate gives us a growing season of practically twelve months in the year, and with proper treatment the same acre of ground can be made to produce four crops per year. The Department of Agriculture, in addition to issuing numerous bulletins dealing particularly with this county, has agents located in the county who are doing effectual work in educating the farmers along practical lines and demonstrating the work of the Department upon farms selected for the purpose. One of these farms situated in the eastern end of the county, lying near the Pamlico sound and river, is of a very black, deep, sandy loam and has been under cultivation for over a hundred years. There are over a million acres of just such land, adjacent to this, of virgin soil through which a ploughshare has never run, nor an inch of its untold wealth of fertility ever been turned. Some of the illustrations of cornfields shown herewith were taken from this section.

## DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS

Nature has given bountifully of her wonderful store, and to stop and meditate for a moment, one would wonder if she did not design to make this county one of her model gardens. There are few products raised within the tropical zone of Florida that do not flourish here, and yet we are hundreds of miles nearer the



DRAINING SWAMP LAND IN BEAUFORT COUNTY—VIEWS OF THE RECLAIMED SWAMP

# Washington, North Carolina

large consuming markets of the world, and though it may seem astounding, yet we have farmers who have recently come from the Everglade State to produce those very things which they have been raising there to perfection—the same perfection obtaining here, while it places him not only many hours earlier to market, but saves him transportation charges and enables his truck to reach the markets fresh and crisp.

Cotton, corn and tobacco have long reigned supreme, and it was for many years that our farmers thought of nothing else, but those who have experimented with diversifications have found other crops, where specialized, to be even far more profitable, some of which we will enumerate.

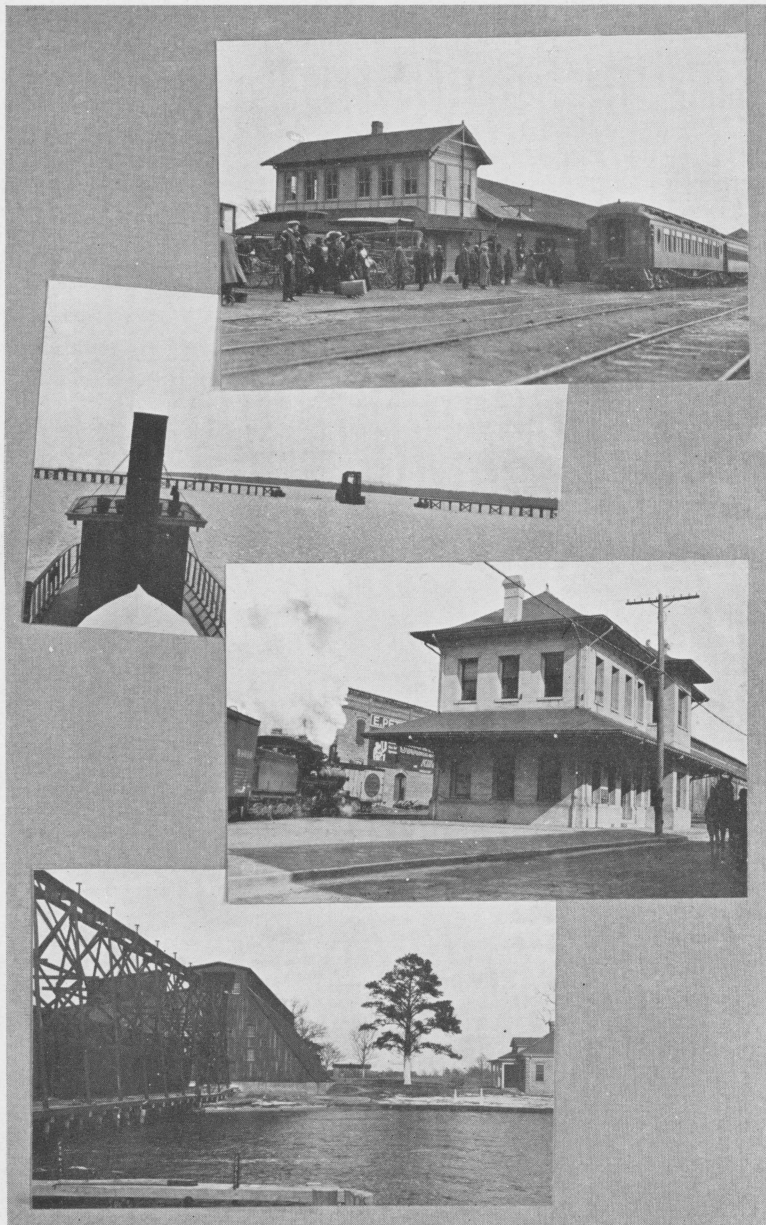
Peas, lettuce, strawberries, cabbage, beets, cucumbers, string beans, melons, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, squash, asparagus, fruits, figs, raspberries, cauliflower, celery, spinach, kale, peaches, radishes, onions, rape, plums, carrots, scuppernong grapes, poultry, dairying, pecans, etc.—all of these are specialty lines, and the farmer who takes up this line in Beaufort county will have before him a clear field and a wide range, with the markets of the larger cities ready and eager for his output.

## FREIGHT RATES

We have spoken of the production of these commodities—the next point is the marketing of them. The following freight rates obtain from this section to the markets noted below:

Norfolk	Washington, D. C. Alexandria, Va. Richmond, Va. Baltimore, Md.				New York, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Jersey City, N. J. Wilmington, Del. Chester, Pa. Trenton, N. J. Newark, N. J.		Boston, Mass. Providence, R. I.	
	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.
Cabbage .....	20c	30c	35c	50c	50c	29½c	29½c	54c
Potatoes .....	28c	33c	45c	50c	50c	29½c	29½c	54c
Peas (bush.)..	12c	15c	20c	29½c	29½c	54c	54c	54c
Peaches “ ..	12c	15c	20c	29½c	29½c	54c	54c	54c
Berries, 24 qt.	24c	43c	48c	54c	54c	54c	54c	54c
Grapes, bbl....	25c	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

From the foregoing freight rates it will be noted that 35 cents will pay the freight on a barrel of potatoes to twenty millions of people. Besides the two navigable streams and the sounds that carry millions of tons of freight, three railroads traverse the county; the charter has been granted for another, and the option by the State issued to build. These railroads connect at Norfolk, Va., with



WATER TERMINALS AND PASSENGER STATIONS

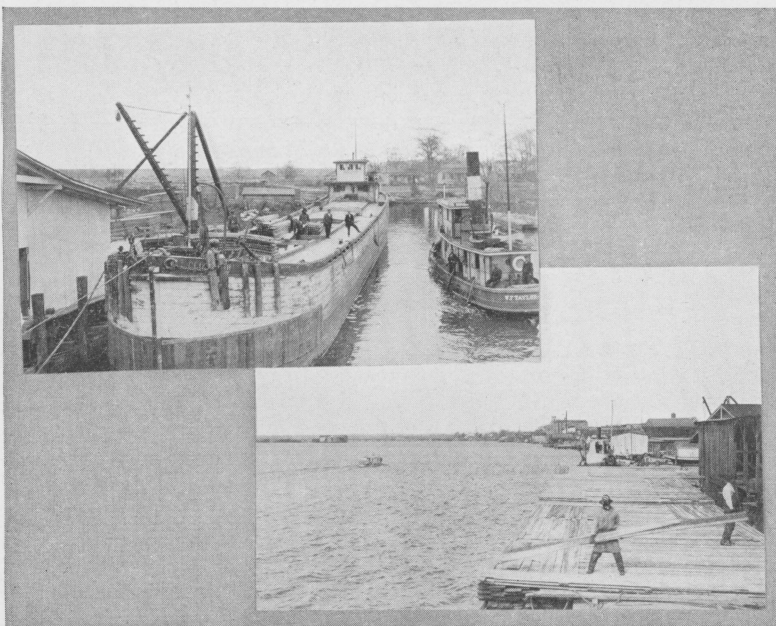


## Washington, North Carolina

eight roads that diverge to every point of the compass, giving all perishable goods the right of way, and thus many of these freight-laden truck trains reach the markets with much greater dispatch than is made by some passenger trains in other sections of the South. In addition to the rail connections made at Norfolk, there we connect with five great steamer lines: Merchants and Miners' S. S. Co., to Boston (38 hours), to Providence (30 hours); Old Dominion S. S. Co. to New York (18 hours); Bay Line, and Chesapeake Lines, to Baltimore (12 hours); Washington (D. C.) S. S. Co. to Washington (12 hours). While the whole world is our market and we can reach Chicago in 82 hours with a freight rate of 65 cents per barrel on potatoes, so satisfactory have the nearby markets proven that our growers have made no effort to invade the Western field.

### SCUPPERNONG GRAPES

Lying before us is an industry which promises greater returns for the investment than any of which we know, and yet because it has not been pressed upon the attention of our native farmers, it is not engaged in to any extent. Sir Walter Raleigh, who sent out his colony, Amadas and Barlowe, in 1584, in his report



LOADING LUMBER FOR SHIPMENT

## Washington, North Carolina

of this section, wrote: "We viewed the land about us so full of grapes that I think that in all the world the like abundance is not to be found."

The grape took its name from the Escapernong tribe of Indians then inhabiting this part of the country. It grows luxuriantly on arbors spreading year by year, until one vine often covers acres of ground. It blooms in June, long after all danger of frost is past; it is free from any of the diseases which affect other grapes, and is not injured by early fall frosts. Ten tons per acre is not an uncommon crop, while some of the varieties with proper care will produce much more heavily. One man can care for twenty-five acres of these grapes, except at harvest time, and will yield a handsome income on the investment with land valued at \$1,000 per acre. This county has hundreds of acres of land on which it is as much at home as the Canada and Bull Thistle, Queen's Lace, and Dandelion are upon premises which they have trespassed in the Middle West. As an edible it is far superior to the Malaga, but its chief glory is its incomparable claim to be the king of all grapes for wine-making.

Mr. Paul Garrett, of Garrett & Co., wine manufacturers of Norfolk, an expert grower as well as a manufacturer, is authority for the statement that a scuppernong vineyard in bearing should make an average yield of from 6 to 10 tons of grapes per acre. The vines should come into full bearing in five years from planting, although they will begin to bear in three years. Thirty-three bushels of grapes is equal to one ton in weight, and the lowest average selling price for these grapes is \$25.00 per ton. The product often sells, however, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel.

Mr. Garrett further cites the fact that one seven-year-old vine produced last year 125½ bushels of grapes. With an estimate of 100 vines per acre this would make a yield possibility of 1,200 bushels per acre, an equivalent of 30 tons.

### SWEET POTATOES

Beaufort county is the home of that luscious tuber—the yam and sweet potato—where they yield, with little or no care, from 250 to 550 bushels to the acre. The world is not half supplied, for the reason that they only attain perfection in restricted areas. Canning factories have never paid less than 33⅓ cents per bushel for the small and cast-off tubers, preferring them for this purpose, while they have often paid as high as 65 cents per bushel for them, leaving the best ones for the grower, which can readily be disposed of on the larger markets at highly satisfactory prices. As a hog fattener there is nothing better nor cheaper. We will leave it to the reader to figure out his profits from ten acres planted to sweet potatoes yielding him even 400 bushels to the acre at the low price of 33⅓ cents per bushel.

# Washington, North Carolina

## CELERY

Michigan and Florida—two extremes of climate, yet both producing superb celery. This county can show a prospector soils and locations that will cause him to wonder why celery did not originate here. Hundreds of acres of rich muck lands are to be found here, and while all the celery grown has been along experimental lines, it has been amply demonstrated that it will reach its highest state of perfection in this county. Bulletin No. 282, Department of Agriculture, is an intelligent guide for its cultivation.

## ALFALFA

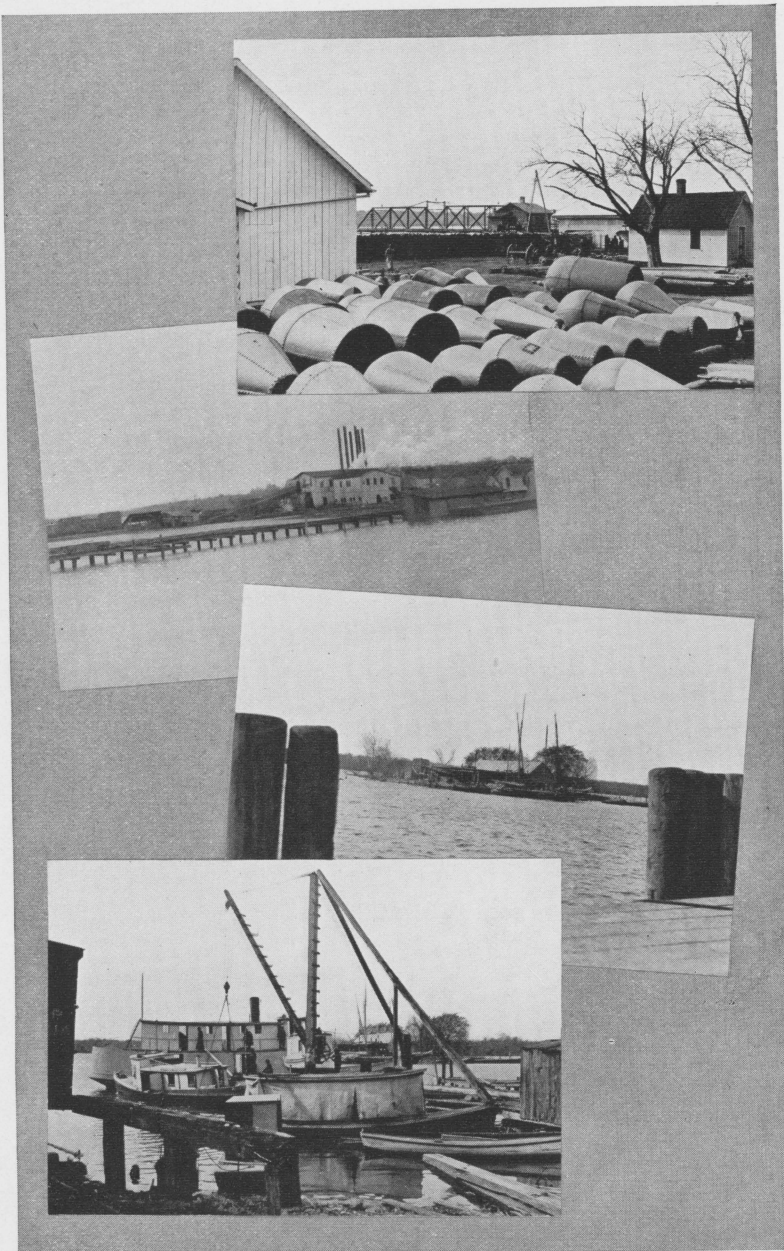
While our farmers grow an abundance of pea vine, soja bean and various other hays, alfalfa thrives here, and some farmers have grown as much as eight tons per acre in a single year. However, the average for the county is from five to seven tons. It has to be sown only once in every five years. (Bulletin No. 399.) From the fact that our pastures are green nearly the entire year, the attention to hay raising has not been as extensive as it probably should have been.

## TOMATOES

Tomatoes are found upon the table of the rich and poor alike, and yet there is as much difference in the fruits by the same name or variety, owing to the locality in which they are grown, as there is between apples of different varieties. This country has never yet been able to produce enough tomatoes, and here, where we have abundant rainfalls and soils adapted to their perfect maturity and richness, lies another branch of farming that will eventually add thousands of dollars to a virgin avenue to wealth and prosperity.

## TOBACCO

The Department of Labor and Printing of this State has just compiled a book on the cost of production of the several crops raised in the State, which data we assume is as correct as State officials can obtain from the most authentic sources. From that we quote as to the cost per 100 pounds to raise tobacco in Beaufort county, which is \$6.00 per 100, while in a great number of them the cost exceeds \$10.00 per 100, and in but ten counties is it shown that it has been raised at a less figure, and those being counties growing lower grades, hence necessarily commanding a much lower price. We could enumerate many others who have made most successful records cultivating the weed, but it is our intention to only casually touch upon those staples for which we are world-wide famous. Your very door is your market for the tobacco raised. It is easily raised, and where a proper system of rotation is practiced, the fertility of the farm is enhanced while growing the crop.



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUOY YARD AND SOME WATER-FRONT SCENES

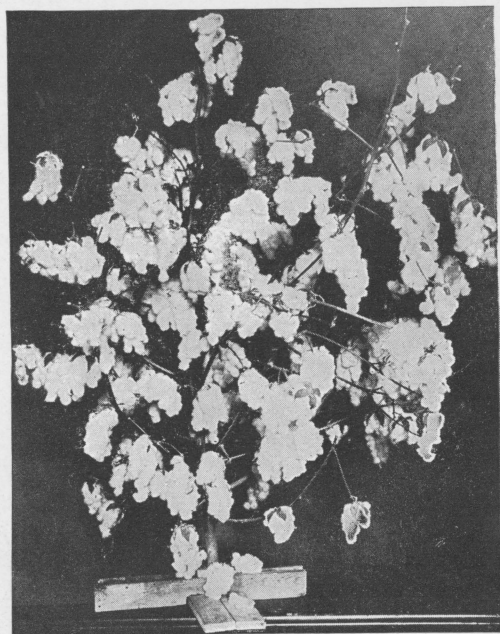


# Washington, North Carolina

## COTTON

What is true of a great many sections—"Cotton is King"—cannot be charged to this county. The old maxim to distribute your eggs to various baskets can well and aptly be applied here, because the opportunity is presented to diversify the opportunities; and

from the source quoted as to the cost to produce a hundred pounds of tobacco, we ascertain that it costs \$40.63 to grow a 500-pound bale of cotton in this county. What has been said of other products in these pages may be truthfully said of Beaufort county cotton. In the fall of 1911 when cotton reached the low-water mark of  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. on the market, Mr. Lawrence M. Scott, of Blounts Creek, this county, was selling his for more than 18c. per lb., or realizing \$92.50 per bale, or \$185 per acre for the lint and \$30 per acre from the seed.



Mr. Scott had intelligently bred his seed and produced an article that commanded the price—others are doing likewise, while there is an opportunity for even the man who has never planted an acre of cotton to duplicate Mr. Scott's record by simply applying common sense and the information given by the Department of Agriculture. The draught upon the fertility of the soil in the production of cotton is so slight as to be hardly perceptible, while rotation and returning to the soil the manure realized from cattle fed upon its by-products speedily enriches it as no other crop grown.

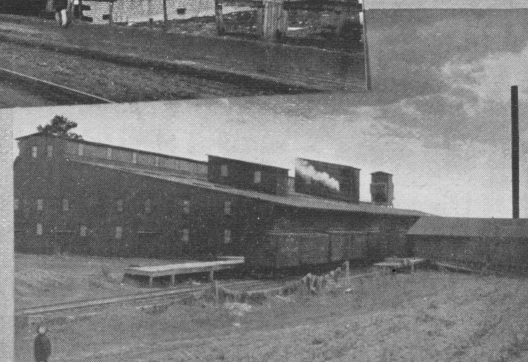
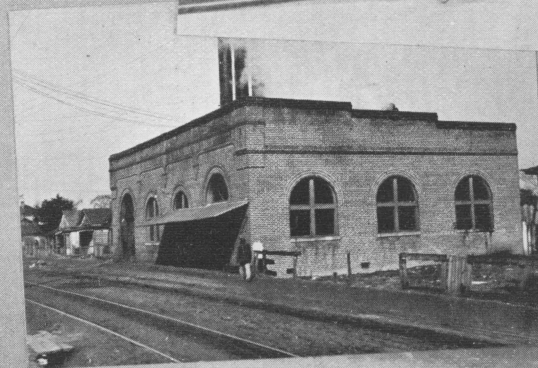
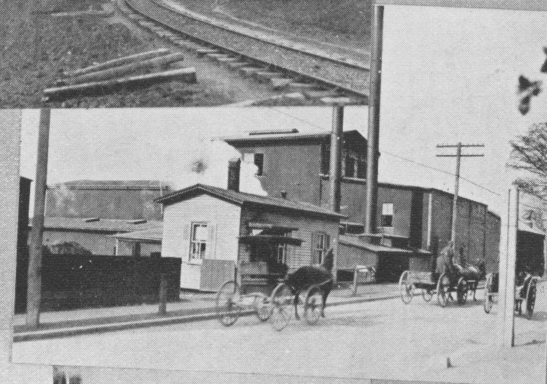
Cotton as a main crop or as a side line is capable of most abundantly taking care of itself. It is indispensable to the white and the colored, the pauper and the prince, the Jew and the Gentile, and whether you go upon the high seas, in mid-ocean you will find it playing an important part in your voyage; if hoisted amid the clouds in an airship, you will find it performing a duty that nothing else has replaced, and so it is all along through every commercial avenue you will find cotton, and when this generation shall have passed and its third and fourth progenitors gone, cotton will still be an indispensable article of commerce.



TELLING ABOUT HIGH PRICES OF BRIGHT LEAF TOBACCO ON WASHINGTON'S MARKET  
A FIELD OF TOBACCO IN BEAUFORT COUNTY, NEAR WASHINGTON



CABBAGE AND PEAS PHOTOGRAPHED IN MONTH OF MARCH, NEAR WASHINGTON, N. C.



BUGGY FACTORY—COTTON-SEED OIL MILL—MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT  
FERTILIZER FACTORY



## Washington, North Carolina

### DAIRYING

Not that which we have, but that which we hope for, inclines us to touch upon this feature of farm life. Until within the last few years there was not a creamery in the State. Those that have been established have declared handsome dividends, and a number of them have doubled and trebled their capacities. In addition, the farmers have improved the blood in their herds, have raised more of the nitrogenous gathering crops and returned many tons of fertility to the farm. These ventures in the West and Middle West have proven profitable, where it costs nearly double as much to produce cream as here, where our lands are much cheaper, the areas larger, the winters open, thus relieving the expensive upkeep of bodily fat to produce heat necessary for comfort of the animal, for it is a known fact that where severe winters obtain a large percentage of the food must go to maintain a temperature of sufficient warmth to first make the animal comfortable before we can expect results from them. The lands are admirably adapted to all kinds of grasses and clover, while it seems the natural habitation of alfalfa, and vetches, rape and the legumes are grown cheaply and abundantly. For the man who has followed this line in colder climes this field opens a veritable klondike.

### CORN GROWING

The year 1911 was one that will go down in history as perhaps the driest crop year this county has ever known. To stimulate the boys of the State to more active interest in corn growing, the Department of Agriculture offered diplomas of award to those making the best yields. Fifty youngsters entered, but due to the drought the most of them became discouraged and dropped out. Of those remaining, the following made these records: J. W. Leggett, R. F. D., Washington, N. C., 77.8 bushels to the acre; Roscoe Ratcliffe, Pantego, 97 bushels; Murray Midyette, Bath, 84.9 bushels; Wallace Whitehurst, Pactolus, 63.4; Sam Williams, Washington, 64.8; Herbert Jackson, 59.6; Nick Ross, Bath, 64.3; N. D. Roberson, Pactolus, 54; Earl Van Nortwick, Pactolus, 57. These measurements were carefully weighed by experts from the Department of Agriculture, and the yields verified and certified to the Department. The average cost of production, as shown by the labor statistics of the State, is 38 cents per bushel for Beaufort county. There are but two counties in the State that produce it as cheaply, while in some the cost is given as 75 cents. Farmers in the past have simply scratched the surface of this land and produced corn that has even excited suspicion of having been grown elsewhere than in some such spot which has so long remained unknown to fame. The Norfolk Southern Railroad, through its In-

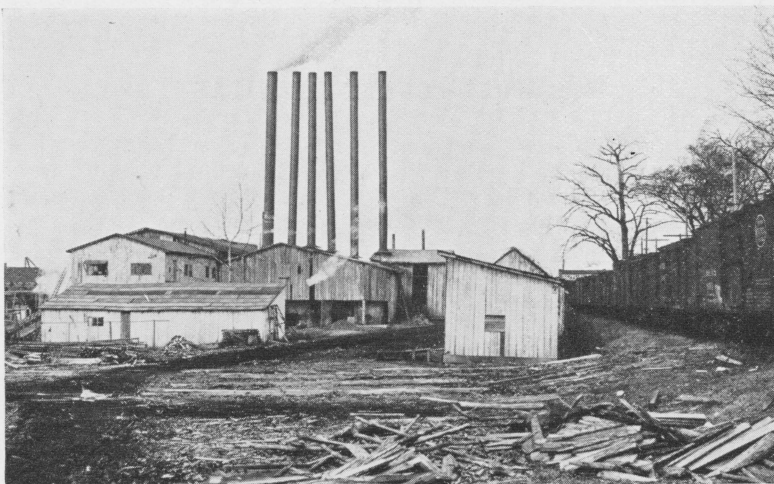
## Washington, North Carolina

dustrial Department, has exhibited the products of this county at a number of Northern and Western Expositions. Few who saw the exhibits believed it possible that lands selling for from \$10.00 to \$25.00 were capable of producing such products. So interested did numbers of people who saw these exhibits become that they began writing to the railroad officials here, to our chambers of commerce and boards of trade, and the railroad conceived the idea of running special homeseekers' trains from the far West and North that they might see for themselves. We have seen four such come into this county since last fall and have interviewed those who were attracted here by the "wonderful country" they came to see.

To a man, they have acclaimed with one accord that neither painter nor poet could do justice to the situation. Literature sent out by these civic bodies and by the railroad company, they say, have underestimated this vast storehouse of wealth and fortune. On every one of these trains have come purchasers who have bought lands in tracts varying from areas of 1,000 acres down to 120. These purchasers have already demonstrated that they realize that a golden harvest is in store for them and the old county is putting on a new dress.



SEE HOW CORN GROWS IN BEAUFORT COUNTY



A LUMBER PLANT

### SIDE LINES

Timber is abundant here and there is ample room for box and shooek factories.

We are the producers of nearly everything that is canned and there is a great opportunity for canning factories.

We are in the heart of the cotton belt and overall factories, hosiery mills, mattress factories and like small industries can be made to pay satisfactory dividends.

### IN PASSING

We have not attempted to embellish the facts as pointed out in this article, but to truthfully portray them as we have gathered them from authentic sources, gleaned from bulletins of State, government, civic and actual observation. Where names are given, permission is granted to write them for verification of any statements herein contained. Where they are not given, the Chamber of Commerce of Washington, North Carolina, will not only cheerfully supply the name, but any additional information asked.

No one interested in the issuance of this booklet has an acre of land for sale, nor a scheme to promote. It is issued in the interest of a county which has thrown wide its doors to homeseekers, whatever may be their religious or political convictions. It welcomes strangers, and a more hospitable people never lived than inhabit this county. Our waters teem with almost every species of fish; oysters abound; millions of wild geese, ducks, etc., make it their home; our forests abound in game; educational advantages are of the best, and everything conducive to a happy and contented people are here to be found. Come, make our home your home—you will be thrice welcome.

## Washington, North Carolina

### BEAUFORT COUNTY'S CAPITAL

**W**ASHINGTON, the county seat of Beaufort county, is situated at the head of the Pamlico River and 40 miles from Pamlico Sound. Long before the city by the same name became the seat of our national government, this city bore the honored name of Washington. We are indebted to a most interesting paper by Miss Mellie Gaskill Mayo, of the graduating class of the Washington High School, '03, for the following history:

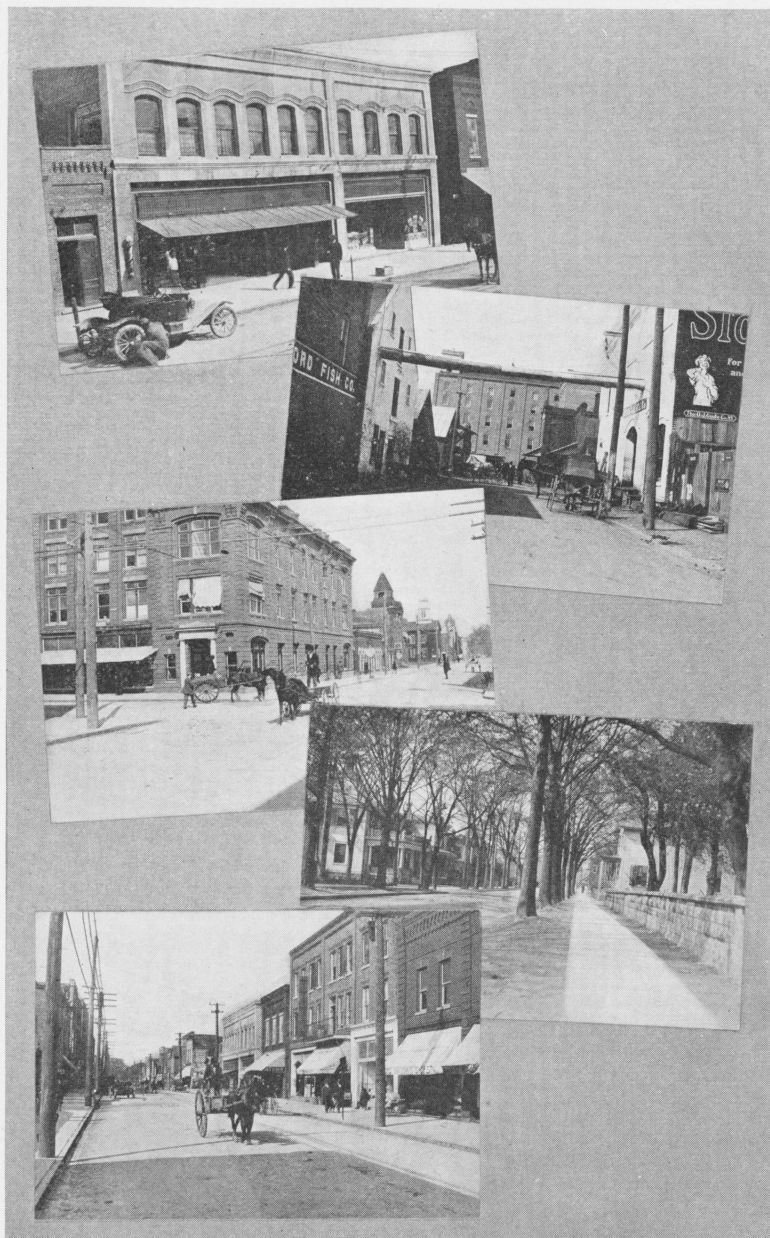
Beaufort county, one of the extreme eastern counties of North Carolina, was formed from Bath county (now abolished). Washington, now the county-seat, is situated in the northern part of the county at the junction of Pamlico and Tar rivers. In 1782 a charter was granted to form a town on the land formerly belonging to Colonel James Bonner and a man named Young. This was the beginning of the above-named town.

As early as 1783 there were navigation laws, governing the vessels that traded with Port Bath, and as this port included Washington, there was some trade with her. This, however, was not very important, as the vessels with which it was done did not belong to Washington; and not until between the years 1830 and 1840, when Washington began to build her own boats, the lumber for which was obtained from logs by means of a rip-saw, was there any increase. Tannyhill and Lavender erected the first saw mill, afterwards owned by Benjamin Hanks. A shipyard was owned by William Farrow and another by Abner Neal. David Dill was then the principal blacksmith. Charles and George Latham conducted a foundry. The principal ship-owners were: Captain John Tyler, who owned seven; Samuel R. Fowle owned five; Isaiah Respass owned two; Joseph Potts owned two; William Shaw owned two; John Myers and son owned three; Frank Havens, one; John Long, two; Thomas Demille, one. The capacity of these schooners averaged about eleven hundred barrels or sixty thousand feet of lumber.

Benjamin Hanks owned eight canal boats carrying lumber from Washington to Norfolk and Baltimore.

The principal exports were tar, pitch, turpentine and rosin, besides pork, grain and bacon. The first barrel of rosin sold in Washington market was bought by Captain John Tyler for the sum of ten cents from Squire James Ellison. At this time there were ten turpentine distilleries here, Freeman and Houston owning five, Edward Long two, Abner Neal one and James Ellison two. Not less than forty to fifty thousand barrels of grain were shipped in one year. Corn, being the principal, was mostly raised in Beaufort and Pitt counties. Bacon and pork were brought down Tar River on flats poled by men (mostly negro slaves), to be transferred to vessels.





VIEWS OF MAIN, MARKET, AND WATER STREETS



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING (WASHINGTON'S PRIDE)

The trade, in these days, was principally with the West India Islands. When the master of his vessel drew in his line from the dock at Washington, bound for a West India port, he bade farewell to home for at least three months.

But the Washington of that day and the Washington of to-day bear no resemblance to each other. To-day we have three railroads running into the city. In addition, millions of tons of produce, lumber, cotton, merchandise and food stuffs are handled by the numerous water craft that ply this port. Though the most of her citizens to-day boast of the ancestry of many generations past and gone, it is that kind of pride that has made her people great, and her homes pure and happy. We shall be content to subscribe to the figures of her population given us by the last census—6,767—though, not unlike all the rest of the world, desirous of claiming more. Of her streets, much might be written, for nowhere are to be seen cleaner, broader avenues of commerce and residence. Overhanging with shaded boughs of giant water oaks and elms, they are always delightfully shaded and pleasant, when more unfavored cities are parching beneath a summer's sun. Fanned by the gentle breezes from the sea, that languor so common in many Southern cities is unknown here.

Her paving is of asphalt and vitrified brick of the highest quality and kept scrupulously clean.

# Washington, North Carolina

Her residences are of the most modern design of architecture, sitting back from the streets a comfortable distance, embellished with beautiful lawns of verdure and evergreens, interspersed here and there with magnificent specimens of the tropics.

Numbers of these homes are situated along the water front, and the lash of the breakers lull many a wearied brain to sleep. A number of these homes have their summer and bath houses over the water along the beach and here their owners refresh themselves on a summer day.

## A CITY OF CHURCHES

The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Disciples or Christians, Episcopalians, both white and colored, own splendid houses of worship here, while the Roman Catholics have monthly services through the offices of a nearby mission.

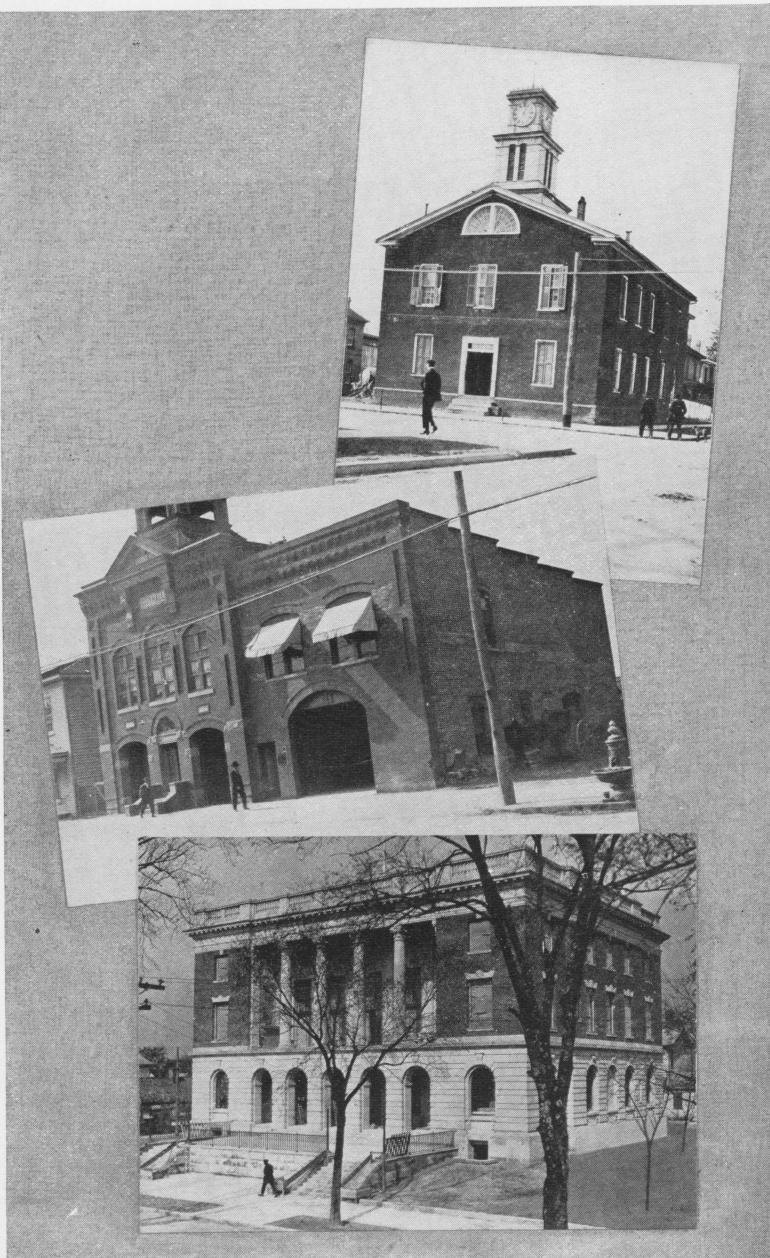
However, a stranger visiting the city will never be questioned as to his religious or political convictions; he is regarded here for himself and respected for his convictions.

## FRATERNAL ORDERS

Most of the fraternal and benevolent orders are well represented, it being a city of brotherly love as well as a city of churches. The following have large memberships in the city: Royal Arcanum; Charitable Brotherhood; I. O. R. M.; I. O. O. F.; Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F.; K. of P.; A. F. & A. M.; Royal Arch Masons; B. P. O. E.

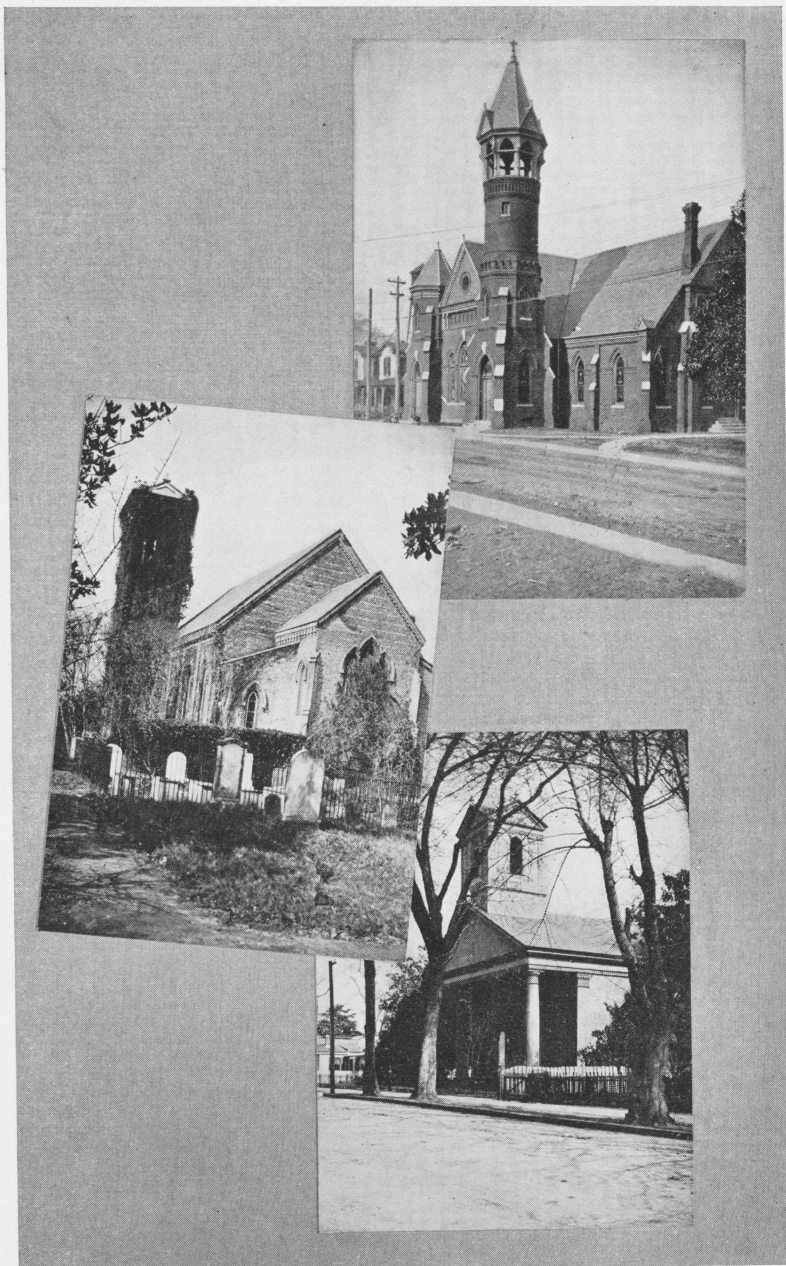


ONE OF WASHINGTON'S TWO HOSPITALS

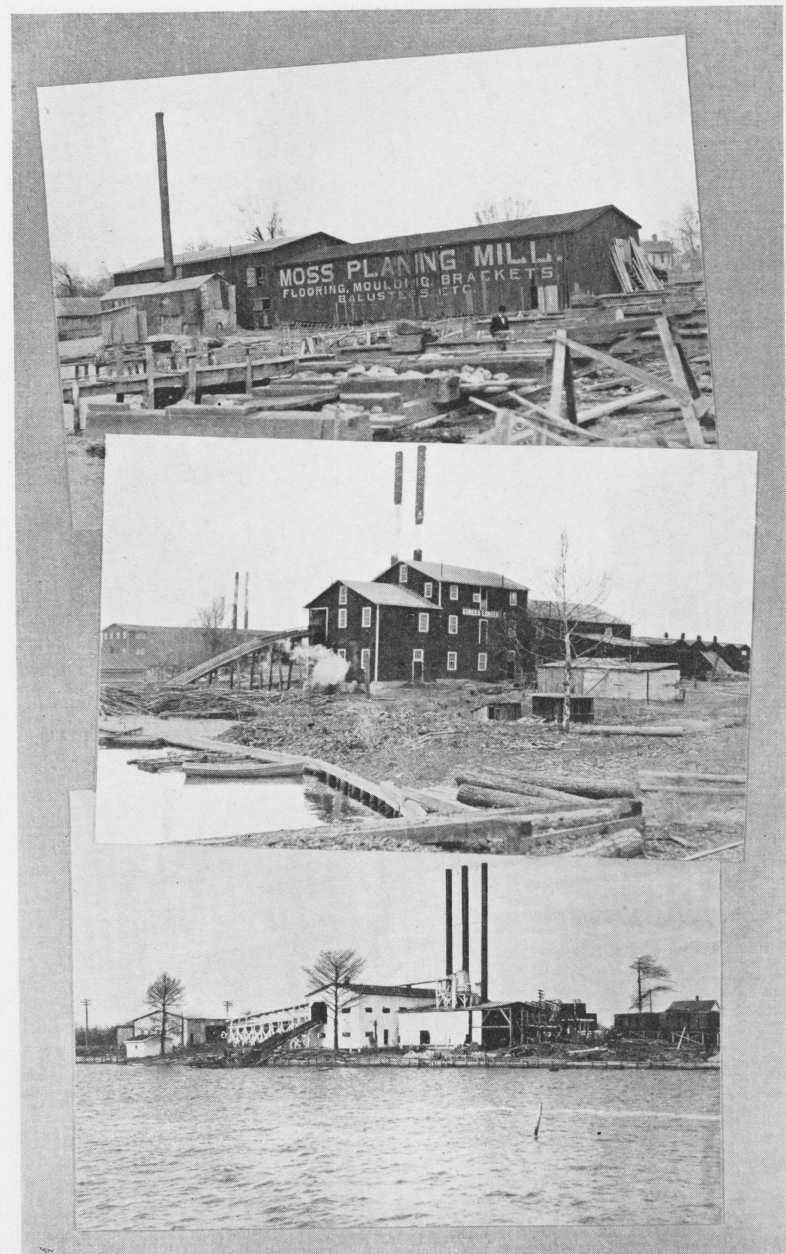


BEAUFORT COUNTY COURTHOUSE—CITY HALL AND FIRE DEPARTMENT  
POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL COURT BUILDING





A GROUP OF CHURCHES



SOME OF WASHINGTON'S MANY LUMBER INDUSTRIES

# Washington, North Carolina

## WATER AND LIGHT

Our water supply comes from deeply bored wells and is as pure and fresh as ever flowed from old Mother Earth, consequently those diseases and ills so often attributed to impure water supplies in other cities are strangers to our Health Board.

The city owns its own electric plant, and is lighted by electricity, while a private corporation owns the gas plant, supplying gas for lighting, heating, and cooking.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

No city in the State of North Carolina can boast of a more splendid public school system than the one we possess. We have one of the largest, most commodious, modern, up-to-date buildings to be found in the State.

It is built of brick, two stories and a basement, and is heated, lighted and ventilated upon the most modern and progressive lines.

The two upper floors contain large classrooms with ample accommodation for all the white children of the city and separate cloak-rooms for each classroom. In addition, it has a splendid auditorium with a seating capacity of several hundred, which is used for school exercises and other public gatherings. The basement contains the heating and ventilating plants, kindergarten room, closets for pupils and teachers, domestic science department, playrooms, lavatories, manual training and music rooms and every feature to be found in a modern school building located in cities many times the size of this.

Washington has not been satisfied to depend upon the accustomed revenues of State and city to maintain its splendid school system, but has time and again voted special taxes to lead the procession as an educational city of the South. These advantages should certainly weigh heavily upon a prospective homeseeker.



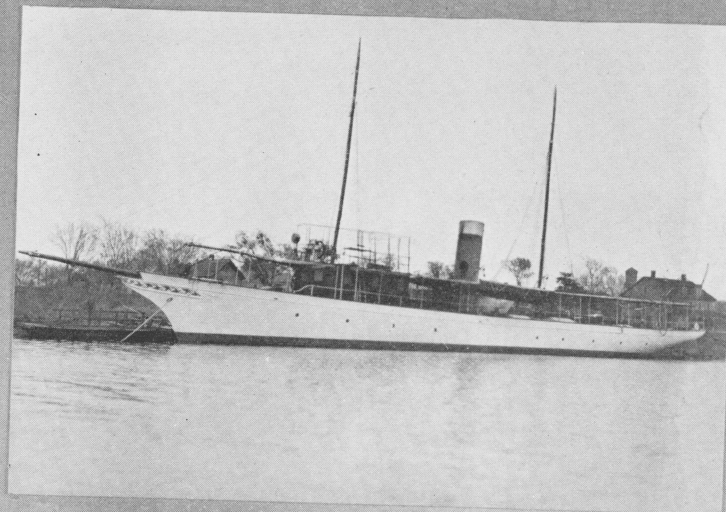
HOMES IN THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS







"THE LONGEST DAY AT LAST BOWS DOWN TO EVENING"—VIEW FROM SITE OF  
WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—WHISPERING PINES (A SHORT  
STROLL FROM THE HEART OF THE CITY)



WHERE GENTLE BREEZES BLOW (RIVER SHORE OF WASHINGTON PARK)

A WINTER VISITOR FROM THE NORTH (HER FIFTEENTH ANNUAL TRIP  
TO THE SUNNY SOUTH)

# Washington, North Carolina

## WHAT ELSE WE HAVE

Two fully equipped hospitals, with a full corps of nurses and surgeons, the reputations of which extend for many miles around.

Ten volunteer fire companies equipped with all the modern fire-fighting apparatus found in cities of its size.

One of the finest harbors to be found, with miles of deep water front capable of handling millions of tons more of commerce.

An ice plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons per annum.

A modern steam and one Chinese laundry.

A Woman's Civic League that is rendering invaluable aid to the City Fathers in shaping a City Beautiful.

A Woman's Christian Temperance Union that is carrying on an educational warfare against the common vices of the day.

A United Charities Association that is looking after the needy and protecting the charitable from the indulgences of the preferably idle.

Various social organizations for the ladies.

Two large machine shops.

One of the largest cotton oil mills in the South.

A number of fish and oyster packing houses.

A plant manufacturing barrels and other vegetable packages.

Two shirt factories.

A broom factory making a product second to none.

Two marine railways and shipyards.

Three strong banking institutions.

A Public Library maintained for the benefit of the city and country people without cost to either.

A number of planing and lumber mills.

One of the largest and best equipped buggy factories in the South.

A number of wholesale houses, which by reason of water transportation are enabled to profitably handle a large volume of business.

Wholesale and retail hardware and implement houses doing a thriving business throughout several counties.

Dry goods, department, clothing and drug stores that will compare favorably with those of any city three times its size in the State.

A city free from saloons and houses of vice. A people morally and spiritually healthy—consequently, happy.

A large fertilizer factory selling its output throughout the State.

# Washington, North Carolina

Two newspapers—one daily and one weekly.

Two large loose leaf tobacco warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco, and a stemmery or dry-plant.

A lime and chemical works distributing its products over a large area.

A number of live stock and horse exchange stables.

A popular-priced place of clean, healthy amusement.

A \$125,000.00 stone and brick Government Building.

A municipal market for the sale of fresh meats.

## GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES

To the homeseeker, the capitalist, the investor, no section opens up a brighter field, nor a more hopeful future. Not to-morrow, but to-day there is an opening here for:

An up-to-date canning factory, preserving tomatoes, potatoes, peas, corn, berries and fruits. The product is right at our door and the world is our market.

An agricultural implement factory, especially one making the smaller garden combination tools. It is one of the finest distributing points in America and in the heart of the trucking section.

An overall factory—the raw material is raised right under the shadow of our factories, and low freight rates puts competition out of the question.

The manufacture of small pleasure water craft opens a most lucrative field and one that is practically without competition in the entire East or South.

Sash, door and blind factories are needed, and again here the manufacturer finds the raw material at his very door.

Coffin and furniture factories will prove a most profitable investment.

Cigar and tobacco factories are ever profitable, and right in the tobacco belt, no place is more suited for their manufacture than Washington.

A paper mill. An abundance of pulp wood may be had suitable for magazine and kraft paper.

Than a soap factory we know of no better investment, nor a more ideally located city than Washington for its establishment.

A candy factory making a specialty of peanut candy would open up just one more to the (not more than) two in the United States which have grown wealthy within the past ten years.

While we have a splendid hotel, often they have been unable to care for the large number of guests that visit this city, and there is abundant room here for a modern commercial hotel.



# Washington, North Carolina

In fact, so many opportunities are open for the man with brain, industry and integrity that we shall be content to close our case with a personal message. The Chamber of Commerce of Washington is composed of the very best, the very noblest and most honorable of North Carolina's manhood—live, progressive and active business men. Men unselfish, but self-sacrificing to promote the best interests of their town and county; men who have devoted much of their lives to the upbuilding of the community; men who have no personal ends in view, but who ever stand ready to welcome a stranger to the city and to lend him a helping hand. The reader is indebted to these gentlemen for this personal invitation to visit Washington; he is indebted to them for these facts as gleaned from these pages. They will spare no pains to have him realize all the hopes that these truths hold out to him. The invitation is cordial, genuine and sincere. Correspondence is solicited. Address

SECRETARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

*Beaufort County.*

